

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

119 YEARS OLD

Subscription price \$20 a week; \$60 a month; \$1.00 a year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Editor: 412

Bulletin Business Office 412

Bulletin Editorial Rooms 22-23

Bulletin Job Office 22-23

Williamette Office, Room 3 Murray Building, Telephone 214

Norwich, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1915.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 5,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eighteen Connecticut has forty-nine towns, hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and thirty rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412

1905, average 5,920

November 6, 9,134

ARBITRATION AND DELAY.

The latest American note to Great Britain meets with the approval of the country because it stands up for the rights of the United States as a neutral nation. It causes some surprise in Great Britain, but that is only what might be expected, whichever nation received it while Germany is said to approve, although it considers the action too long delayed. The foreign views therefore are only the natural ones in view of the disadvantage or advantage which is expected to result therefrom.

After all has been said and done, however, there is little to indicate that the note will result in any immediate relief. The note refrains from giving any indications as to what the country would do in insisting upon the observance of its rights. It carries no threat but it reiterates the position which has been set forth on previous occasions and it sets forth the demands in no uncertain terms backed up by international law and procedure in other wars.

What action Great Britain, backed as it will be by the other allies, will take remains to be seen. That there will be a delay is certain and it is not improbable that it will mean the exchange of notes for some little time to come with the probable result that the entire matter will be referred to arbitration in accordance with the treaty in existence between the countries. This gives promise of some delay in relief, but rather a long delayed decision, barring the possibility of some minor concessions. The protest, however, has been filed and it is easier to become reconciled to delay in this instance inasmuch as the rights do not involve the lives of neutral subjects and non-combatants.

CARELESSNESS WITH FIREARMS.

This is the season of the year when carelessness with firearms is brought to light in no uncertain manner by the large number of people who are killed by hunters in mistake for big game, and despite the experiences of the past there appears to be no diminution in such a waste of human life.

Not all the instances of reckless handling of hunting pieces and small arms are confined to the hunter in the field, however, for there are altogether too many instances where it prevails in the home. Allowing children to play with guns which were not thought to be loaded, the playful pointing of a loaded revolver at another and snapping the trigger only to be prostrated by the killing of the person aimed at, or the leaving of loaded weapons where children can get them, which of course they are anxious to do without understanding the fatal consequences which are in store are all old stories and yet they are repeated with all their appalling details as regularly as the seasons roll around.

It was only a few days ago that a Littlefield father left his shotgun on the kitchen table. While one child looked into the barrel and another fondled the trigger and death stalked in as if by invitation. Even more inexcusable was the act of a New Jersey father who pointing a revolver at his four year old pulled the hair trigger thoughtlessly and the child was shot through the forehead.

It may be impossible to look upon such acts as intentional, but there is certainly a gross carelessness which needs to be abated and as in the case of the child who was shot through the forehead, it is a matter of life and death.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY.

When the report by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce shows that the import business which this country has done with South America during the month of September, amounting to over \$20,000,000, was almost twice that which was done in the same month of 1914 there is reason to believe that the efforts which have been made for closer relations with a republic of that continent are bringing results. On exports the same ratio of gain is shown, for where there were \$20,000,000 sent to South America in September, there was but \$5,000,000 worth in 1914.

Just how much of this gain is due to improved trade relations and how much is due to the cutting off of the

former sources of supply for those countries cannot be determined until after the European nations get back to normal condition. It is probable that the figures show an increase for both reasons and it behooves the exporters of this country to so nurture this opportunity for supplying South America as to demand that there will be a son for changing back to former channels of trade following the declaration of peace.

It is more than temporary gains in business with those countries which is desired. There should be a steady and permanent growth and if the field is properly cultivated there is no reason why it should not be obtained. It calls for attention, however, both in the character of the goods and the manner in which the wants of South America are catered to and the time to make hay is when the sun shines. It is an opportunity of a lifetime which exists in South America.

STEAMSHIP FIRES.

Every fire which breaks out on a steamship in these times throws suspicion at once upon sympathizers with the central powers, since it is only vessels of the allies or neutral countries which are now engaged in transatlantic trade. It is true that despite the precautions which are taken and the regulations which are observed that fire can occur on steamships with- out being deliberately or criminally set, but the circumstances under which it has broken out in 13 vessels leaving this country for Europe since the opening of the war, to say nothing of the many cases where it has been caused by the timely discovery of fire bombs, makes it certain that there is a well organized effort underway for the destruction of steamship property and the demoralization of trade in which this country has a right to engage with any of the countries.

When fires break out in several places at once as they have in the sugar ships and more recently on the Rochambeau, where it was discovered in the reserve coal bunkers, good evidence is furnished that they follow well studied efforts. Many of the steamship lines have established strong guards on the wharves to overcome the placing of fire bombs, but it is more than likely that the plotters have gotten in their fire work before their acts would not arouse suspicion, and in a manner which would minimize detection. The frequent fires, however, call for the greatest care not only aboard ship but on the docks, where at all stages of the shipment from the time goods are packed or sacked until they are stowed away in the holds of the vessels. Lastly in this regard is the placing of fire bombs on the decks of the vessels. Lastly in this regard is the placing of fire bombs on the decks of the vessels.

BUMPER CROPS.

A tremendous contribution to prosperity has been made by the bumper crops of the country and there is thus genuine cause for elation over the announcement of bumper crops this year, the value of which is placed at five hundred million dollars. It is a record breaker in many ways, but with full recognition of the demands that were going to be made upon this year's supply, outside of the usual preparations for meeting them with the result that the agricultural production is this year given a money valuation a half billion greater than the rating of last year.

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LIKE GENTLEMEN

"Of course," said Mrs. Byron when she had finished her recital of a friend's matrimonial troubles, "I know perfectly well, Jack, that you'll insist that she is in the wrong, and that her husband is a 'very decent chap.' You men always stand by each other most expensively."

"Nonsense, Alice!" said Byron. "We stand by each other only when we know the man is right. You don't fancy for a moment, do you, that I or any of my friends would take the part of any fellow unless we knew positively that he was square?"

"I do," I believe that you or any of your friends would actually lie for each other if you thought it would help one of you to get out of a scrape." Mrs. Byron laughed as she spoke, but her husband detected the serious note in her voice and assumed a somewhat injured air.

"I thought that you had more confidence in me," he complained. "Do you think I ever try to deceive you?"

"No, indeed! I feel perfectly sure that you're as open as the day with me, Jack." She rumbled her thick lips for she was perched on the arm of his chair, and he snatched her hand and gave it a forgiving kiss. "But I'm equally sure that you would try to deceive another man's wife if you thought it would help him."

"Where was I last evening? What's the joke? Don't you know as well as I do that I passed the evening in front of the living room fire in the sleepy hollow chair, which you insisted upon sharing with me, though it wasn't built for two?"

"Enough," said Mrs. Byron, "that was my recollection, too! I thought I remembered quite clearly that I was alone last evening. It seemed to me, as I thought it over, that you didn't even step out on the porch to examine the weather as you often do."

"Of course I didn't. With the rain coming down in sheets I knew all I wanted to know about the weather. What made you ask such a senseless question?"

"Because this morning I tried a little experiment. I telephoned Tom Lawrence and immediately began to ask him whether he was playing billiards with him at the club."

"He did the old—"

"Then," he told me that he had hauled you off to a scientific lecture and he begged my pardon for leaving you away from your own fireside on such a rough night. He was really quite dear about it, Jack."

"By that time I was growing so confused as to your whereabouts last night that I phoned your Cousin Jack Kaye, and he assured me that you had been with him all the evening at his office talking over the plans he had made for his new country house. He said it was a shame to have kept you out so late, but that Nehy was out of town, and he hated to go home himself. I think we should have him here to dinner while Nehy's away."

"I'll be hanged if I will," muttered Byron.

"When I asked Mr. Bentley he asked me if I minded whether I wasn't aware how tremendously busy you all are at the office just now. He said he stayed down night after night to work in quiet and that I mustn't mind if the junior partner does sometimes, too. I'm glad to hear that your business is so thriving, Jack."

"Gammon!" was Byron's only response.

"George Morse informed me that you played bridge until the rain ceased."

Stories of the War

When Allied Troops Landed at Saloniki.

There was an international flavor to the crowd which watched the landing of the first allied troops at Saloniki, a large number of English and American Red Cross workers being crowded into the waiting hall.

The Rev. A. H. Sewall, chaplain of the Red Cross detachments in Serbia, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the completeness of the disembarkation with which the allied expedition disembarked and of the unmistakable cordiality with which it was received by the populace.

A British vanguard reached Saloniki on September 20th, he said, consisting of British General Hamilton and his staff, with a following of twenty strapping British Tommies in brand new khaki.

Both officers and men made themselves as inconspicuous as possible in the landing force, two miles outside the town. Four days later reports gained general currency that the expedition was already waiting in a huge fleet of transports outside the harbor. There was academic discussion among the populace as to the ethics of a landing and crossing of neutral Greece, and one hears suggestions here and there that it was "just what the Germans had done to Belgium," but nowhere was there any attitude of hostility to the allied plans.

Indeed, when opinion was expressed at all it was in terms of cordial welcome.

On October 5 the transports began to arrive in the harbor proper. They were crammed with French troops, which poured over the grandpianos onto the "Serbian quay." The Saloniki newspapers published two pieces of news side by side—first, that the Greek government had lodged a protest against the landing, and second, that the Governor of Saloniki harbor had given orders to clear it in order that no other might interfere with the comfortable disembarkation of the allied forces. That typified the whole operation: Greece had entered formal complaint, but was shut.

Now we are writing notes to England to ask the government to please explain. No doubt, with more precise epistolary style will become really severe.—Torrington Register.

Staying at home seems to be a disastrous business this year, as does insurmounting football stadiums. It has been the obdurate teams thus far who seem to have been able to deliver the pigskin goods.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Some of the disappointed democrats see a black bogey of the "hyphen vote" about the part of the ebullient Wilson tide. It may serve as a convenient excuse, but it does not seem real to the unbiased.—New Haven Register.

A Columbia professor expresses the opinion that gardening is better exercise than golf. But gardening is too much like real work, while golf is popular because it turns a long, tiresome and otherwise commonplace

NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

INGRAM

BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar

Absolutely Pure

ting her eyes to the actual operation. It interpreted popular feeling, which is vigorously sympathetic with the Allies.

When the news of Venizelos' resignation and the causes of it reached Saloniki on the afternoon of October 5, the public was stunned. It could not understand. It seemed so completely at variance with the spectacle unfolding itself before Saloniki's own eyes. The streets were crowded with troops, once disembarked, marched straight away from the town, not through it. Thus there was little opportunity for demonstration either pro or con. There certainly was not at any stage anything approaching a hostile reception. The disembarkation took place beneath a broiling sun such as New York experiences in mid-July, but the heat was not allowed to interfere with the workmanlike precision of the operation.

Seniors issued recently by the National Geographic Society. Prince von Buelow's visit to the city strengthened peace rumors which have been growing in assurance during weeks past, and centered peace activities in Lucerne. The war primer telling of Lucerne reads:

"Lucerne, toward which, rumor has it, all peace paths of the world now take their way, and upon which the eyes of many troubled millions have been turned in the hope that the bright mountain city may soon attain the enviable fame of sending forth the call to cease hostilities in the world's greatest war, is described in a statement issued recently by the National Geographic Society. Prince von Buelow's visit to the city strengthened peace rumors which have been growing in assurance during weeks past, and centered peace activities in Lucerne. The war primer telling of Lucerne reads:

"Lucerne, the capital of the Canton of Lucerne, situated in an amphitheatre of mountains upon the exquisite Lake of Lucerne, is one of the most beautiful and most picturesque towns in Switzerland, and, in the land of the pilgrim's paradise, it has been one of the principal tourist centers. In tone, it is thoroughly cosmopolitan; for, during normal times, representatives of all the peoples of Europe and both Americas are continually passing through the place, to and from the famous St. Gotthard. More than 100,000 visitors were entertained in Lucerne each year in normal times, and, though a place of only 40,000 population, it possesses 70 hotels, many of them as pretentious as those to be found in New York and Paris.

"Mountains wall the city, save where the wall is broken through by the torrent of the Reuse, which drains Lucerne lake. The Platteau range, Rigi, and the Alps of Uri and Engelberg frame the crystal waters at their feet. Lucerne is primarily a city of peace, because its support depends upon the good-will, the prosperity, and the leisure of nations productive of peace with one another. The annual 100,000 visitors pay the running expenses of the place and furnish it with plenty of pocket money for incidental luxuries.

"Before the outbreak of the war, Lucerne was a resort patronized all the year around by vacationists, those in search of winter sport, mountain climbers, by the infirm in need of bracing air and inspiring surroundings, and by the small army regularly bound for the passage of St. Gotthard's pass. The town itself is full of picturesque and historic values. The older part of the city is medieval, threatened by narrow crooked streets and built up with ancient houses. Part of the old defenses are still standing, while the town-hall is a survival from the 16th century. In it,

OTHER VIEW POINTS

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The Inside of the Hotel

Is the part that counts with the guest. The architect doesn't make a hotel, he only designs it. The builder doesn't make a hotel, he only builds it.

Don't select your stopping place from the outside. Look behind the front wall and see what is back of it.

The success of the Hotel Martinique is the personality back of it, which shows in the lobby, at the desk, in the restaurants and in the rooms.

The telephone attendants, the mail clerks, the room maids, even the bellboys reflect the personality back of the "House of Taylor." We don't preach prices only. We have pleasant, homelike rooms from \$1.50 up.

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TOPS, TOPSY and SPOT... Combination Novelty Act
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THE COUNTRY CIRCUS... Funny Victor Comedy

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A TIMELY INTERCEPTION, D. W. Griffith, Lillian Gish
"WHEN SOULS ARE TIRED" Romaine Fielding and Other Fine Films

CONCERT

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Tuesday Evening, Nov. 16th
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Mrs. Jesse Hatch Symonds
Violinist
George M. Galski
Pianist

Tickets \$1.00. All seats reserved. Now on sale at the store of Geo. A. Davis.

but is a Slavendown word signifying Prince; but the generally accepted view is that "Tsar" has the same origin as "Caesar." A parallel case is the Lithuanian word for King—"Karalius" from Charlemagne, the great Karl of Carolus—London Chronicle.

It was stated in a recent police court prosecution at Newport, Mont., that the Great Western Company had 39,000 towels stolen from its car lavatories last year.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A rush of live steam—a flood of boiling water—and the varnish wasn't harmed.

A man in Michigan wrote the makers of Valspar: "I gave my floors two coats of Valspar. Some little time after when letting the air out of one of the hot water radiators I broke the valve off—and a stream of almost boiling water came out and ran over the floors and covered them with two inches of very hot water. This water was so hot and made so much steam in the room that it caused the wall paper to come off in some places."

"This water stood on the floors until we could get it mopped up. I thought sure our floors were ruined, but it never hurt them a particle and I have not had to have any varnish like that without turning white. I saw this myself so there is no chance for a dispute."

This ranks with the now universally known test of pouring boiling water over the floor and the floor is left unharmed and leaving it unharmed.

With the untold stories of countless housewives who now mop their varnished floors with hot water, who disregard advice in the bath room kitchen, printed instructions for using Valspar correctly and a set of beautiful Valspar Poster Stamps can be obtained from us free of charge.

THE HOUSEHOLD

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